

THE THREE MONTHS' TROOPS.

CAMP SPRAGUE, Washington, July 1, 1861.
Mr. Editor: It will silence much inquiry if the following can be answered, to wit:
 The first Rhode Island regiment was mustered into service on the 18th of April, and a detachment of the same started for this city the following day; but the regiment was not sworn in till the 2d of May.
 One query is: does the time of its service expire on the 18th inst., or the 2d of August?
 The other is: if the time expires on the 2d of August, is a warrant of a non-commissioned officer of said regiment, dated April 18th, 1861, valid, as the regiment was enlisted for only three months?
VOLUNTEER.

1. We have explained once before, that by terms of the President's proclamation, the term of service of the troops called out for three months began at the time they were mustered into service at the rendezvous in the several States from which they came.

2. The length of the term of service under the United States has nothing to do with the validity of the commissions of State troops, and so of the warrants of non-commissioned officers issued by company officers. The Rhode Island regiments now here are Rhode Island militia, temporarily in the service of the United States, and all commissions and warrants derive their validity from State authority. Of course, being mustered out of the service of the United States will have no effect upon a warranted officer, though perchance his warrant may bear even date with the muster into the Federal service.

A NEW COLLECTOR AND REGISTER.—Messrs. Hilday and Morgan Ousted.—Messrs. Dixon and Douglas, who were respectively elected to the offices of Collector and Register, on the fourth ultimo, yesterday morning took possession of their respective offices. Yesterday was the day fixed by law for entering upon their duties, and they having been notified that their predecessors intended to still continue their duties, went at daylight to Justice Holshausen, took the oath of office, went to their offices, and took possession. Mr. Dixon, on entering, they called in their clerks, and made ready for the discharge of their duties.

During last week, the newly elected officers were notified of the determination to a election, and knowing that possession of the office would be theirs, they took the oath of office, and were much surprised to find their opponents all ready for the transaction of business. They, however, took seats in the room, not being able to get at the desks. Thus the great corporation machine has stopped—not on account of such cause as inefficiency, but owing to there being too sets of wheels instead of one. The late incumbents say they are willing to abide the decision of the City Council, and are anxious to refer the matter to them, which, however, is opposed by Messrs. Dixon and Douglas, who are now in, and will only leave when they are regularly ousted by the Circuit Court.

The principal grounds of the refusal of the old officers to quietly vacate the places is an alleged non-compliance with the law by the commissioners of election in the sixth ward, who gave only some four days notice of the election, instead of six.

The bonds of both sets of officers have been received by the Mayor, but as to who are the right ones, he is in a quandary. The counsel for Messrs. Dixon and Douglas, has written a lengthy argument in favor of his opinion, that they are justly entitled to the office, while Mr. Carlisle, the attorney for the other parties, proposes to leave the matter to the decision of the Circuit Court, without argument. The incumbents, however, it is said, will not consent to this, and it is likely that the case will only be carried to court in the usual manner.

In the mean time, the officers having procured household furniture for their office, will take up their abode in the City Hall.

REPORTED SEIZURE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS.—The steamer *St. Nicholas*, Capt. Kirwan, which left Baltimore on Friday morning, and was due here on Saturday afternoon, has not yet arrived, and fears are seriously entertained that she has been seized by the rebels. The captain of the *Diamond State*, which arrived on Saturday night, reports that he saw the *St. Nicholas* near Point Lookout, about one o'clock on Saturday morning, under full speed, steaming toward Kinsale, opposite Point Lookout, but as her lights were soon afterwards put out, she was lost sight of.

It is surmised that a number of secessionists took passage in the steamer at Baltimore and at Point Lookout, and took possession of the boat and ran her into Kinsale.

The *St. Nicholas* was a fine, staunch boat, which was owned by the Baltimore and Washington Steam Packet Company, and was freighted with an assorted cargo, principally for the merchants of this city.

SECESSION PRISONERS TAKEN NEAR VIENNA.—On Sabbath afternoon, two companies of the third Connecticut regiment, under command of Captains Stevens and Klein, respectively, were lying in ambush near Vienna along the railroad, a company of secessionist cavalry, belonging to Col. Radford's Virginia command, approached, when the lieutenant and a guide dismounted, and after hurriedly placing round as if to see that all was right, left their horses in charge of two privates, and then advanced some distance ahead of where Capt. Stevens and his men were concealed. Capt. Stevens instantly had the four horses and two privates seized, and then started after the lieutenant and guide, but unfortunately they escaped through the woods.

The balance of the company, being some distance in the rear, fired one volley, and then hastily retreated. The men taken were well clothed, and armed with double-barrelled shot guns, Whitney's pistols, and sabres of foreign importation. They are athletic-looking men, and bear evidence of the truthfulness of their statement of being well fed. They represent that there are seven hundred cavalry at Fairfax Court-house. The horses are noble-looking and spirited animals, which render them valuable prizes. The prisoners were sent to Gen. Mansfield, who has had them placed in the county jail.

SAD EVENT IN THE FIRST NEW JERSEY REGIMENT.—A man named Leslie was found drowned in the canal, about a mile from the Long Bridge, on the Virginia side, Sunday, about 10 A. M. He belonged to Company F, Capt. Bowden, first regiment New Jersey Volunteers. His home was in Newark, where he leaves a wife and four children—one just born. He was quite a superior man, and a son of Temperance and a member of the "Good Samaritans." He was bathing when he met his untimely end. His remains will be conveyed home under an appropriate guard.

This is the first death in the New Jersey brigade, of 3,500 men, since leaving New Jersey. It has cast a great gloom over the first regiment.

A NOVEL FUNERAL.

A few days since, some of the members of the "ancient and honorable Bean Soup Fraternity," attached to one of the fine regiments now encamped in the city limits, by way of giving a hint to the community, a mock funeral, got up, on an extensive scale, a mock funeral. When the hour appointed had arrived, and "pass upon the trencher" sounded for dinner, a procession was seen to slowly emerge from the quarters of a company who had for a long time uttered complaints against the quality and quantity of their "grub," in the following order: Corporal's guard, with brooms reversed; music, a frying pan; the officiating minister; the corpse, a pot of hash and a fried three-year old salt shad, on a bier shrouded with black cambric, borne by four pall-bearers, and flanked by a guard of honor; friends and acquaintances of the deceased in deep mourning. The line of march was taken up for a prominent spot in the encampment, where the corpse was to have been interred with appropriate ceremonies, but before they had proceeded far on their route, the crowd became so large and tumultuous that the men were ordered back to their quarters, debarring them from giving the corpse a Christian burial.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—In Georgetown, on Sunday morning, Mr. Rozzel Woodward, a son of Coroner Woodward, was in an outhouse on his father's premises, a gun was fired from one of the camps in the vicinity, the bullet passing through three thicknesses of inch plank, and entering his side above the hip, passing nearly through him. The wound is a severe one, and it is feared may prove fatal. Mr. W. is a member of the Carrington Home Guard, now stationed at the Chain Bridge, and had returned only the day before on a visit to his father. This accident should serve as another warning to those who are so frequently in the habit of using fire-arms in a careless manner.

CRIMINAL COURT.—Judge T. H. Crawford presiding.—Yesterday, Charles Vance, charged with an assault and battery on Basil Roby, was found not guilty.

Alexander Parker, charged with stealing a piece of calico from George F. Allen, was found guilty. Motion entered for a new trial.

John Egan, charged with breaking into the house of Wm. J. Darden, and stealing a clock therefrom, was found guilty, and sentenced to three years imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Mary Butler, charged with an assault and battery with intent to kill Mary Neale, was found guilty, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Lewis Waters, charged with stealing three gold rings from Lawrence Tuthy, was found not guilty.

ORPHANS' COURT.—Judge Purcell presiding.—On Saturday, Franklin Minor, who had been ordered by the court to give additional security to cover the amount for which his present securities are liable, not being prepared to give the additional security, his power as an administrator was revoked.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES IN FALLS CHURCH.—Services were held last Sunday morning at Falls church, by the Rev. J. M. Willey, chaplain of the third Connecticut regiment. The Rev. Mr. Harrold, formerly of Washington, had, on several occasions, omitted the prayer for the President of the United States. He is generally regarded as a red-hot secessionist, and is now under guard of three soldiers, who are stationed around his house. Among the distinguished persons present were Brigadier General Tyler, Colonel Burnham, first Connecticut regiment, Chaplain Lancy, of the second Connecticut regiment, and the Hon. C. H. Upton, of Virginia.

TIGHT ROPE WALKING.—Professor Sweet, a member of the second Rhode Island regiment, will give a free exhibition, on Thursday afternoon, July 4, of walking a tight-rope, sixty feet from the ground, and five hundred feet in length, near Camp Sprague.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.—During the month of June, there were fifty-two marriage licenses issued in this city, an evidence that the Union spirit is not dead yet in Washington, by a long shot.

It is stated by a Boston paper that the Government will soon issue proposals for the manufacture of four hundred thousand pairs of sewed shoes, for the use of the army.

Subscribers who do not file their papers, and have copies of the *Republican* of January 8, (No. 35), and April 22, (No. 123), will confer a favor on us, by sending them to this office.

WHITEWASH, No. 434 Pennsylvania avenue, has a corps of artists engaged in taking views of camp scenery, groups of officers, soldiers, &c. Call and leave your orders. See his *carte de visite* photographs, for sending in letters.

June 20.—Imco.

News by Telegraph.

ALEXANDRIA NEWS.

Alexandria, July 1.—The rebel killed by the Pennsylvania fourth regiment pickets, is named Henry C. Haines, a well-known citizen of Richmond, orderly sergeant of the Letcher Guard. He was buried to day by the citizens here; his body having been transferred to their charge at their request. The two other rebels who were wounded have since died.

The steamer *Pocahontas* left here this afternoon for Mathias Point. It is understood that the *Pocahontas* will follow her in the morning.

The Union meeting at the Lyceum Hall, to-night, was very sparsely attended, probably owing to the rain. Speeches were made by Messrs. Underwood, Upton, Morton, and others. Many prominent Union men, including Jamieson, Lewis McKenzie, Massey, and others, were not present; and Mr. Martin, one of the delegates to the Wheeling Convention, moved to postpone the election for a week. He said he was opposed to aiding the schemes of certain ambitious individuals, who were endeavoring to press themselves into office. It would do injury to the Union cause. The motion was rejected. There is but one ticket to be voted for. Dr. Fleming, one of the prisoners arrested some time since, a member of the Governor's Guards, was released to-day, having taken the oath of allegiance.

A FEELING IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.—THE CONFEDERATES ROUTED.

Crafton, July 1.—A skirmish took place at Bowman's, twelve miles from Cheat river bridge, yesterday, between portions of the fifth and sixteenth Ohio and the first Virginia (Union) regiments and a detachment of secessionist cavalry.

The Federal troops were ordered to protect the telegraph poles, &c., and the secessionists mistaking their purpose, and not being prepared for an attack, were routed with the loss of several of their men, and a lieutenant of the company. The only loss on the Federal side was N. G. Smith, of the fifteenth Ohio regiment.

FROM BALTIMORE.

ARREST OF THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

PROCLAMATION OF GEN. BANKS.

Early yesterday morning the gentlemen composing the Board of Police Commissioners—Charles Howard, Chas. D. Hinks, Wm. H. Gatchell, and John W. Davis—were arrested at their respective places of residence by troops detailed for that purpose from the several encampments in the vicinity of the city.

The parties arrested were taken to Fort McHenry, where they are now confined.

The following is the text of General Banks' proclamation:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF ANNAPOLIS, Fort McHenry, July 1.

In pursuance of orders issued from the headquarters of the army at Washington, for the preservation of the public peace in the department, I have arrested and do now detain in custody of the United States the late members of the board of police—Messrs. Chas. Howard, Wm. H. Gatchell, Chas. D. Hinks, and John W. Davis. The incidents of the past week afforded full justification for this order. The headquarters under the charge of the board, when abandoned by the officers, resembled, in some respects, a concealed arsenal. After public recognition and protest against the "suspension of their functions," they continued their sessions daily. Upon a forced and unwarrantable construction of my proclamation of the 28th ult., they declared that the police law was suspended, and the police officers and men put off duty for the present, intending to leave the city without any police protection whatever. They refused to recognize the officers or men necessarily selected by the provost marshal for its protection, and hold subject to their orders, now and hereafter, the old police force, a large body of armed men, for some purpose, not known to the Government, and inconsistent with its peace or security. To anticipate any intentions or orders on their part, I have placed temporarily a portion of the force under my command within the city. I disclaim, on the part of the Government, all desire, intention, and purpose to interfere in any manner whatever with the ordinary municipal affairs of the city of Baltimore. Whenever a loyal citizen can be named who will execute the police laws with impartiality and in good faith to the United States, the military force will be withdrawn from the central parts of the municipality at once. No soldier will be permitted in the city except under regulations satisfactory to the marshal; and if any so admitted violate the municipal law, they shall be punished according to the civil law, by the civil tribunals.

NATHANIEL P. BANKS, Major General Commanding.

ARRESTS, &c.

A son of Mr. Hinks was also arrested, but upon representations made to the provost marshal, he was released upon his parole of honor.

Mr. McEwen, clerk to the board of police, was also arrested, but subsequently released by order of the provost marshal.

The custom-house and post office have been taken possession of by the military, it having been reported that a large quantity of arms and ammunition is stored in the building occupied by them.

In the custom-house, it is said, is a large amount of specie designed for Washington to pay the troops.

The twentieth New York regiment, Colonel Pratt, are stationed in the rotunda of the Exchange building, with stacked arms; and a detachment of the Boston light artillery are in Exchange Place, with several pieces of cannon. Colonel Lyle's nineteenth regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers and the Boston flying artillery of six pieces, were ordered at Monument Square, at six o'clock this morning, where they are now stationed awaiting orders.

The *Patriot*, to which we are indebted for the above particulars, gives an account of the firing of the twenty-second New York regiment, which seems to have been a stupid piece of business:

A scene of great excitement took place at the Camden Station, about 9 o'clock last (Sunday) night, where a large crowd of men, women, and children, had assembled to witness the departure of the twenty-second New York regiment for Washington. The regiment, which is under command of Col. Walter Phelps, and number 780 men, had just arrived in the city by way of the Northern Central railroad, and marched through the streets to the above point.

While the men were entering the covered portion of the depot, one of them, in entering the car, made a mistake upon the platform, and, falling to the ground, his musket was discharged, the ball from which entered the foot of a boy standing near by, without, however, doing any serious injury.

Just at this moment, the captain of one of the companies gave the order to his men to discharge their guns in the air, which order was at once obeyed. The crowd, supposing that it was directed at them, sought safety in flight, and for a time a scene of the utmost excitement prevailed. Every one was, of course, anxious to get out of the way of harm, and men, women, and children, rushed pell-mell from the place. A number were knocked down and trampled upon; but, fortunately, no one was seriously injured.

The officers exerted themselves to restore order, and having succeeded, it was ascertained and made known that the order to fire was caused in consequence of the soldiers having been forbidden to enter the cars with loaded muskets, and had no connection with the accidental discharge of the gun referred to above. The officers deeply regretted the occurrence, and will make an official investigation of the matter.

In the firing was killed one of the regiment, Private Birge, for an account of whose funeral, see local columns.

OCCUPIED BY TROOPS.

Monday morning, some four hundred men of Colonel Pratt's New York regiment, which was lately stationed at Patterson's Park, took charge of the Eastern District Station-house. It is suspected that a large number of arms are concealed about the building, and a search will be made. On Saturday, a large number of weapons were found concealed in the ceiling, and a further search is contemplated.

Reports that Mayor Brown and William T. Walters, a prominent merchant, had been or were to be arrested, were unfounded.

SECESSIONIST ARRESTED.

Edward A. Slicer, foreign clerk of the Baltimore Custom-house for the past sixteen years or more, was arrested at his desk this morning for openly avowing his secessionist sentiments. It is likely he will be sent down to Fort McHenry. Also, a young man by the name of Thomas V. Brown, No. 2 Front street, was put under guard and sent to the provost marshal's office, and will no doubt be locked up at the fort. He was very bold in the expression of his secessionist opinions, but he will find this out to his sorrow.

FOR RENT.

A DESIRABLE residence, No. 340 New York avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets. Inquire of CHARLES EDMONSTON, No. 443 I street, between Ninth and Tenth.

SECOND EDITION.

TWELVE O'CLOCK, M.

IMPORTANT SPEECHES.

IMMEDIATE ACTION DEMANDED.

All Compromisers Traitors.

Views of Blair, Hickman, and Others.

Last evening about nine o'clock, notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather, a large crowd assembled in front of Willards' Hotel, when, accompanied by Dodworth's excellent band, they proceeded to the residence of the Hon. Montgomery Blair, Postmaster General, where a serenade was tendered the Hon. F. P. Blair, of Missouri.

After one or two national airs from the band, one of the flags of the *Freemasons*, of thirteen stars, was exhibited from the steps, which elicited immense cheering from the assemblage in front.

The "Star-Spangled Banner" was then performed by the band, when calls were made for Colonel Blair, when he appeared and spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF COLONEL BLAIR.

Gentlemen and friends: I extend to you my sincere acknowledgments for the undeserved compliment you have bestowed on me this evening. The only subject now, I presume, about which one is allowed to speak, is that which so prominently occupies the thoughts of all our people everywhere. I refer to that of the present distracted condition of the country—the question of the war. As to what has been done, or ought to be done, to meet the requirements of this momentous period in our national history, I do not feel myself competent to pass upon. But I do feel myself able, with others of my fellow-citizens, and entitled, too, to express an opinion as to the justice of this war, and the propriety of conducting it with vigor. [Applause.] In that respect, my friends, I claim some advantages over many of you who are here to-night to hear me.

A Voice. You are doing it right. You are the man.

Mr. Blair. Not in that respect, my friend. I did not allude to anything of that kind, but simply to the fact that I live, and have always lived, in one of those slaveholding States; and therefore am well acquainted with the sentiments of the people in those States. As one living in that section, I assure you, that the majority of the people in the slaveholding States are opposed to this rebellion. [Good, and applause.] but they are held down by an intolerable tyranny—the tyranny of an armed minority in the Southern States—a minority armed by a corrupt and imbecile Administration. [Good, and applause.] A minority who took the arms belonging to the Government, placed in their hands by the most corrupt and treacherous administration that ever existed in any country. And with those arms, my friends, they have put down and trodden under foot the majority of the people in the Southern States. [Applause.] And now, when the Constitution, and maintain the integrity of the country, is put to us, shall we hesitate? No! We must continue this contest, in order to deliver the people of the South from their oppressors. [That's so, and loud applause.] I wish to put it in one aspect to you here to-night. Look at East Tennessee, surrounded on all sides by the armed myrmidons of Jeff. Davis. There was 250,000 majority cast at the recent election in Eastern Tennessee, for the Union, and yet she is controlled by the hostile forces of the enemy. Ought not this Government to send to these men relief?

A Voice. Yes, immediately.

Should we not send our armies there, and should we not send our arms with which these people might strike down their enemies? It is just as proper that that should be done, my friends, as that we should send relief to any of our beleaguered fortresses. They require and demand instant relief, [applause], as much so as did those at Fort Sumter; as much so as it did in the case of Pickens; as much so as it did in any place where our soldiers are beleaguered and surrounded by a hostile foe. It is the duty of the Government to send this relief to the Union men of the South, envied, oppressed, and put down, as they are, by a minority armed with weapons stolen from this Government. [Good, and applause.] And why should we hesitate upon the brink here? Why should we hesitate to tread upon the soil—the sacred soil, as they call it—of these rebellious States? Why should there be any hesitation at all? Why should we not plunge into the thicket—into the midst of them—to give deliverance to the men who are standing there unarmed, but still upholding the glorious flag of our country? I know my friends, the truth of the things that I assert here to-night. Take, for instance, the little State of Maryland, upon which we border here. It has not been two weeks since the people of Maryland, by an almost unanimous vote, declared themselves in favor of the Union; and yet that little nest of copperheaded Maryland Legislators is still sitting there plotting treason. [Good, and applause.] And yet the police commissioners, and the rebels in the dens of Baltimore, are still endeavoring to assassinate the loyal soldiers of the Republic. [That's so.]

A Voice. Not now.

They will do it any time in the dark, when your backs are turned. They are of that breed. They do not rise even to the dignity of the strikethave, for they don't give notice, but strike unawares. [Applause.] And that, my friends, is characteristic of this rebellion. These people call themselves "the chivalry!" So far, since this war commenced, they have distinguished themselves by nothing except it be in an attempt to shoot down the pickets and assassinate the people who have conquered them. [Loud applause.] That is the chivalry of the South, my friends. That is the false chivalry; but there is a real chivalry in the South, and it will yet assert itself.

A Voice. You are one of them.

What I have said of the Union sentiment of the people in the South generally, is especially true as regards Missouri. It has always been so. Nine out of ten of the men of Missouri are Union men, and yet, notwithstanding this, the State government of Missouri conspired for six long weeks to carry Missouri out of the Union. These fellows were conspiring against the Union, with arms in their hands, whilst loyal citizens, until this Administration came into power, were deprived of any arm whatever. We were not even allowed to defend the arms which belonged to the Government in the arsenal at St. Louis. But when this administration came into power there was a different state of affairs. Arms were placed in the hands of the loyal men of Missouri, of which I hope they have given a good account.

[Several Voices. They have.]

We have at least endeavored to do so. Whenever it is decided to place arms in the hands of the loyal men of any of the Southern States, they will vindicate themselves in the same way that I have in Missouri done. [Applause.]

But I have detained you too long. [Go on, go on!] From what I have said, you can gather that I am for the war. I am for prosecuting the war until there is not an enemy to the flag of our country left standing. [Vociferous cheering.] I am now, and always have been, against any kind of compromise. [Loud applause.] I think the Government that compromises with its enemies, armed enemies, disgraces itself by the act. [Applause.] Any compromise will breed ten wars, each infinitely more horrible than the one which now impends over us. A compromise, by its very nature, sows the seed of future wars, and we can have no lasting peace, no peace which is worth having—none which would be permanent, except that peace which comes when the enemies of the Government are incapable or powerless to disturb.

A Mounted Cavalryman. No compromise in what I say. [Laughter.]

Mr. Blair. None whatever. I do not desire to impugn any man's motives; but I must say that, in my humble judgment, the man who compromises is himself very little better than the traitors who now bear arms against the Government. [That's so! and applause.]

A Voice. Worse.

Mr. Blair. Judging by results, such an one is probably worse.

Gentlemen, I must again thank you for your kindness in coming here this evening to salute me upon my return from Missouri. The compliment you have paid me is entirely undeserved upon my part; for what little has been done in Missouri, is due to a certain gentleman whose name is familiar to you—Gen. Lyon.

[Three enthusiastic cheers were here proposed and given for this gallant officer.]

Mr. Blair, (reuming.) A tried and proved soldier. A man who fought his way through the Mexican war; who has been put into all sort of outside places to fight ever since the Mexican war, and has always fought just as he has recently in Missouri, for victory. And I believe he has always had the same principles on his fights that the Irishman does: that wherever you see a head, hit it;—[laughter]—and not wait until every body hits you on the head, just for the sake of showing them they cannot hurt you. [Laughter.] I think some of our generals are rather playing that dodge now. [Laughter and applause.] They want to show the world how many blows they can receive without being hurt. Gen. Lyon's tactics and practice is, to strike before a blow can be aimed at you. As I have before said, I do not regard myself as being capable to criticize the tactics of great generals, and I shall not attempt to do it; but I will say, however, that the people of this country are very impatient for the victory, which everybody tells us, Gen. Scott can gain whenever he desires. I think the sooner it comes the better. This is not a matter of military science; it does not require one to be a scientific person to understand it. The sooner this victory, which Gen. Scott can gain at any time, comes, the better for the Union men of the South, who are being oppressed and robbed, and in many instances, shot down. I say, the sooner their deliverance comes the better will it be for them and the whole country. I have great reliance in the skill and generalship of Gen. Scott; and I believe, when he does strike, it will prove effectual; but delay is dangerous.

After again thanking them for their visit, he retired amid great applause.

SERENADE AT NEWARK, N. J.

Various calls being made for the Hon. Mr. McDougal, of California, that gentleman came forward and spoke as follows:

Friends, I am not here to make a speech. I merely came up here, in company with others of you, to compliment a gentleman who has won for himself the proud title of the gallant Blair of Missouri. [Applause.] I believe he will be as wise in counsel as he has been gallant in the field. [Applause.] He has given his opinions here to you, and I will say now, as a junior judge generally says in my State after the opinion is given out, "I concur." [Laughter and applause.]

SPEECH OF MR. HICKMAN.

In response to numerous calls, the Hon. John Hickman, of Pennsylvania, appeared and spoke as follows:

Gentlemen, it may be somewhat injudicious in the judgment of some for me to speak to you to-night, for the simple reason that I am always apt to form decided opinions, and to express the opinions I have formed very plainly and explicitly.

A Voice. That is what we want.

Mr. Hickman. Very well then, if you want them, I will give you a few of them. [Applause.] In my opinion, the Government of the United States is passing through a great crisis. That those who are in armed rebellion against it have entered into that rebellion without any cause under Heaven. [That's so.] and that the Constitution and the Union in this danger can only be preserved by instant and the most energetic action. [Applause.] The people of the land, who love the country, have made up their minds to send their children, their brothers, and their fathers into the field, to defend it. They have made up their minds to give their money, not grudgingly, but with an open and extended liberality, for this purpose. And after they have done this—sent their kindred to the field, and given of their treasures, they expect those who are in authority to use these men, and this money, so as to produce the speediest and the most profitable result. [Applause.]

I say to you that the people of the United States are not satisfied with the delay. [Immense cheering.] Some people may understand the alleged necessity for it, but the American people do not understand it. [That's so.] When there are two or three hundred thousand men in the field, pitted against less than a hundred thousand, with large advantages on the side of the Government, the people have a reason to expect that something should be done; that they should see something done; and that what is done shall be productive of a great result. [Applause, and that's so.] As for myself, I do not now, I have not been able to, and I do not think I ever shall be able, to understand why 50,000 men are kept in the city of Washington, and 50,000 men across the Potomac, in a state of perfect inaction and repose.

I say to you that this great body of troops, which has been called out by the Government, is able to do something; is able and willing to do it to-night, to-morrow, or at noon-day. Then why should something not be done? You expect it as much as I do. [That's so, and applause.] We are now seeing what we have always seen heretofore—that the rulers of the people are infinitely behind, in progress, the people themselves. [Applause.] What they want now, is decided action on the part of the Government—to have these rebels, with arms in their hands, treated as they deserve to be—as the men who infract the laws—rather than set all the laws of God and civilized man at defiance, and then resist those who are put in the place to execute the laws—should be treated, not by compromise, but by force. [Good, and applause.]

If this is to be a war conducted by diplomacy, there was no necessity for calling the Congress of the United States together for all that is required, in that case, is a little stationery—pen, ink, and paper. But if they intend to conduct the war by men and money—by physical force—

then there is a necessity for convening the National Legislature; and, I suppose, as a Congress has been called, we will be expected to vote both men and money; and that, after we vote them, they will be used to crush the rebellion; [applause]; and not devoted to the purpose of garrisoning the city of Washington to preserve order here at night; not that they be employed across the Potomac in throwing up fortifications in order to enable them to resist an attack which it is apparent will never be made. [Laughter and applause.] Now, sir, you have my opinions in very brief; and I will not enlarge upon them, because, if I were to go further, I should say still more offensive things. I will conclude by saying, that if an egg were laid in Virginia, and hatched in New York or Pennsylvania, I would not trust a chicken that came from that egg. [Laughter and applause.]

SPEECH OF MR. FORNEY.

Hon. John W. Forney was next called upon, and responded in the following language:

I cannot refrain, fellow-countrymen, from joining with you in this just and deserved tribute to the gallant gentleman in whose honor you are giving this delightful serenade to-night. Frank Blair is not only "Frank" by name but "frank" by nature. [Applause.] Bold in words, he is bolder in deeds, and now returns from a battle field which has been distinguished by promptitude, by energy, and by significant results. A young man, more than usually fortunate in the position he has acquired in the estimation of his countrymen, he returns to the District in which he was born, welcomed not only by his family, but by his friends. He returns, not merely endorsed by the people whom he is serving so well, but amidst the acclamations and the plaudits of the entire American public. There is no honor that could be conferred upon such a man, more enviable than the position he occupies to-day. His modesty, his integrity, his bravery, command our gratitude, and I say to you, as a Pennsylvanian, resident among you now, that I look upon him as one of the rising men of our time and generation. In conclusion, gentlemen, I will say that I am happy to bear this feeble tribute to the merits and the character of the gallant Frank Blair. [Applause.]

After one or two stirring airs from the band, the crowd separated, apparently well entertained by the events of the occasion.

LATER FROM BALTIMORE.

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